

NEWCASTLE.

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RETURN OF AN INVOLVED SOLDIER TO INTERLUPTIVE WELCOME.

NEWCASTLE, Thursday, 11th. An immense crowd, estimated to consist of at least six hundred persons, assembled at the Newcastle railway station to meet a returning soldier, who, it was thought, would accord a fitting welcome to Private James J. Lamb, of the Monmouthshire Regiment, who had been released from the military service at the end of the long compulsory force at the Battle of the Somme. The soldier, who had been in the front line, was accepted for service in the Territorial Force, and was met by a large number of friends and relatives. He participated in several of the principal military bands in the city, and was warmly welcomed by the crowd.

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be an equitable power, and there might not be much objection to it. To attempt to enforce rulings on those who had never been brought in and had never been bound, many of whom might be non-nationals, would be wrong. Power was given under section 27 to appoint a tribunal to ascertain in what

A little girl named Josephine Cross, 7 years of age, was taken from her home at Sydney-street, Newcastle, from Queen's Wharf into the harbour at about 10 o'clock to-night, and was rescued with difficulty.

ACTIVITY IN SHIPPING.

With to-day's arrival the number of *drop-ships*

He was prepared to do what he could, however, to pass the bill if it came so amended that instead of offering a permanent settlement to employers and employees, it merely rushed to the Supreme Court and left it to the court to decide. If the bill was amended so that they would be compelled to go through some more deliberate process for the settlement of their dispute, Mr. Ebel word on the bill was that in his opinion it was ill-considered in many respects, and

defective in many things. Nevertheless, he was prepared to help the Government in the matter, because if there were a thing on which there should be no party feeling this was one, and he appealed to his party to say whether it was not the fact that he had never said a word against the proposal to introduce legislation with the object sought to be accomplished by the bill. He believed arrivals continue to outnumber the departures—large vessels, and although every effort is being made to cope with the gigantic trade, the unprecedented pressure for the mineral is likely to exceed the ability to supply some time to come. The aggregate capacity of vessels now in port is roughly 220,000 tons.

THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the general committee of the Newcastle and Northumberland Coal and Fire Insurance Society was held in the city board room, street, this afternoon. Mr. George F. Lock, deputy

present great industrial distress. But he implored the House, when considering the bill, to act with the steady desire, that no member saw a tendency to precipitate strife or bring about a settlement by litigation, to do all it could to postpone a resort to such methods.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Mr. SPENCE said after having listened to the leader of the Opposition he was well satisfied with the bill. The hon. member had described certain things as infamous, and just previously had expressed satisfaction with them. Some of the hon. member's statements were not correct. The remarks of the leader of the Opposition in reference to concubinage showed that he had been too recent in concubinage.

one reaching up to the postcard in regard to this question. The whole trend of the opinion of the industrialists in Germany was to have the conscription connected with industrial training. The conscription was a measure of the kind that they had there. In France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, and England, experience showed that conscription failed in big and important cases, although it succeeded in smaller cases. It was the failure of conscription that induced Mr. Revere in New York to write the following letter to the editor of the *Post*:

Zealand to go a step further than had been done in the countries he had named, and the Attorney-General in this bill had also gone a step further than in the old countries. It was admitted that employers were not to be compelled to keep open a business if it did not pay them, nor would they compel men to cease work unless they were not satisfied. The trade-unionists would, however, when they went

the committee then proceeded to consider fresh applications for assistance.

THE COAL EXPORT TRADE.

Six further additions were made to-day to the list of droppes vessels now in port awaiting coal.

the effect of the bill would be that preference would have to be given to trade-unionists. That was set so. In New Zealand the courts had generally been that where the trade-unionists were in the majority, then the courts had decided that preference should be given to unionists, but they did not say that the employers should employ particular men. He would suggest, in regard to trade-unionists, that

There should be a provision in the bill that there should be no prohibitive entrance fees charged by trade-unions. This bill, if it became law, would go a great way towards preventing labour troubles; his view was that there would be no more strikes. He was free to admit that if the "boom" of prosperity which some people foretold as the result of federation were experienced the workmen stood to lose

In the international trade, the *Buques Alfred* sailed to-day for Devonport with 575 tons of coal, the steamer *Koonpa* sailed for Devonport, via Kermadec, with 400 tons; and the steamer *Katoloko* left for Lyttelton with 300 tons. The steamer *St. Mary* cleared at the wharf for Melbourne with 425 tons.

To-day's general exports included 1- For Lyttelton

by the technicians of the trade in which the dispute arose, though he did not see why any intelligent man should not be able to master the details of any trade after hearing the evidence brought before him in court. Mr. Reid had denounced the uniform rule of the Arbitration Court as monstrous; yet, as a matter of fact, it had been found to work well in New

N.Z.: 31 pieces of timber and 7 tons of boneduv
Devonport: 94 rails and 19 bundles of Asphalte
Calcutta: 710 bags of bran, 502 bags of chaff, and
hay.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. ROMERVELL'S ARRIVAL.

Mr. Arthur Romervell, this year's examiner in for the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of and the Royal College of Music, arrived here by the Italia early yesterday. The new examiner, who is professor at the Royal College of Music and a person of some eminence, is known in Australia by but one name.

lieman inquired into a dispute between the miners and owners of a copper mine. The company said to him: "Here are our books; look through them, and you will see that we cannot pay the workmen any increase of wages." They did so, and told that what the directors said was true, although the men said the facts of the case were able to prevent a strike. If the company were voluntarily offered its books for inspection with that one object in view, it would be a

where was the inequity borne raised by the leader of the Opposition? His opinion was that once they could bring the employer and the employee together it would be a rare thing for them to have to seek the decision of the Arbitration Court.

Mr. DIGHT said he was sympathetic with the more important principles of the bill, especially

the principle of compulsory candidature, and also the enforcement of awards, but after hearing the statement of the Attorney-General that the bill would not prevent strikes, and that what doubtful as to whether the principle of compulsory awards would be brought about under this bill. Nevertheless, he would support the second reading of the bill, in the hope that in committee such amendments would be made as would render it acceptable to the Opposition.

Mr. A. H. GRIFFITH said he was not greatly enamoured of the proposal to submit the industrial conditions of the people to a Supreme Court Judge. He thought it would be better to modify the measure so as to provide that in the case of a dispute a man from each side should form the Court, and only call in a Judge of the Supreme Court when they failed to agree.

to agree. Mr. MCGOWEN said that the more the measure was discussed in the House and out of doors the more chance there would be of passing it. He therefore proposed that the debate be adjourned.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that he desired to draw up a number of amendments to meet the suggestions made by a deputation from the Chamber

have enjoyed the privilege of noting the wonderful part made in this musical scheme from its inception, competitions, which I learn are not new to America, and spread abroad the love of it is a way nothing else can do."

Mr. Somerset, who is the guest of his Excellency Beauchamp and Lady Mary Lygon, was staying at the Hotel, Harcourt Mansions, with his wife and

STUDY CORPORATION AMENDMENT BILL.

This bill was recommitted for the purpose of reconsidering certain clauses. A new subsection was added to clause to provide that if a candidate spent more than £50 in connection with any election he

This week's "Sydney Mail" contains excellent photographs of the late H.B.H., the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and his wife, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

ation, Georg, and Countess X. B. Walker, the Dowager Queen, and the future Queen of Italy.—Advt.

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PLAIN FIGURE

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Natural Wool, to 60c,
50c, 30c, 20c, 10c,
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